

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 895.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

To Lease,
A VALUABLE FARM,
LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlesq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubfammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tos. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small **SORREL FILLEY**, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle. Also a dark bay two year old **FILLEY**, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803. tf

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK
BOOTS,

As neat as any made in Philadelphia, may be had on the shortest notice. N. B.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL
SAW MILL and DISTILLERY,
SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and feat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.
Madison county }
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

WANTS EMPLOY,
A PERSON who wishes to be at such business of writing, as occurs in a Merchant's counting house, or in records. Enquire at this Office

TOBACCO WANTED.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.
WANT to purchase a quantity of **INSPECTED TOBACCO,**

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river.

They have on hand a very good and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Calculated to suit the country—amongst which are the following Fall or Winter Goods:—Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Fries, Mixed, Blue, Drab and Blue Coatings, Pains, Halfthicks, Velvets, Fancy Cords and Thicksets.

tf Lexington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by survey dated the 3d day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, with-out they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803. tf

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the **BLUE DYING**, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

BOOK BINDING.
HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for **RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS**, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of **BLANK BOOKS**. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office, }
Lexington. }

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR sale for Cash, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age, stout, active, and is a good waggoner. Also, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good house servant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honest slaves. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPER.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story **Framed House and Lot**, suitable either for a private or public life, being situate on Main Cross street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

tf Lexington, August 23d, 1803.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington. 12m

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive Cargo of Cheap and well assorted

Merchandise,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD
JAPAN'D,
TIN,
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' & CHINA

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS
and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY
STEEL,
VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either **WHOLESALE or RETAIL**, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.



FOR SALE,
The Valuable Stallion,
SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jeffamine county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.
August 7th 1803. tf

LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT STAGE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that my Stage Coach will start from Mr. Bradley's Inn, Lexington, every Monday and Friday morning at day-break; and from Frankfort, every Tuesday and Saturday at noon.—Passengers may engage places at 9s. each allowing 10lb. baggage, and 1-2 cents per lb. for extra baggage.

JNO. KENNEDY.
Lexington, 10th Oct. 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we, or either of us, will attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the house of John Hazlerigg, on Green creek, in said county, on the fourth Monday in November next, to proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to establish the calls of an entry made in the name of James Parberry as follows:—James Parberry, assignee of Battom Eftis, enters 400 acres by certificate &c. lying on Green creek, a branch of Licking, joining the lands of Parberry, as assignee of Eftis, to begin below Battom Eftis's improvement at a large spring, running up the said creek for quantity, and to do such other matters and things as may appear necessary and agreeable to law.

John Hazlerigg,
Feboiada Murick,
Henry Wigginton,
Thomas Weathers.

Taken up by John Richardson, Clarke county, living on the waters of Red river, one mile from the mouth, a Brown Mare, two years old past, a few grey hairs in her forehead, neither docked nor branded; appraised to 9l. 10s. August the 20th 1803.

D. Hampton j. p.

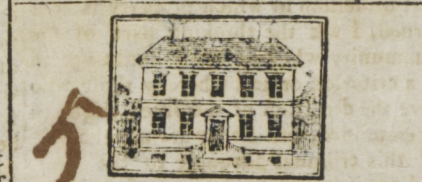
HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he carries on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on **WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL** making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.
Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.



TO BE SOLD,

On a Credit of Five Years, Or to be Rented for the same time, That Valuable TRACT of LAND, OF 1000 acres, on the waters of North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, and about four from Georgetown, formerly well known by the name of the Bryan Spring tract, being part of an old Military Survey—It is equal in quality to any land in the state of Kentucky, and is well watered and timbered—there are about 150 acres well cleared & fenced & divided into convenient fields & lots, 20 acres of meadow, besides lots of clover and blue grass—there is a large, elegant brick house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor; also a kitchen, two stories high, together with a good spring house, corn house, stables, &c.—There is convenient to the dwelling house, a never failing spring of excellent water. The above land is in the vicinity of some valuable merchant mills. For further information respecting this tract of land, those disposed to purchase may enquire of the Hon. John Breckinridge, now at the city of Washington, to John Pope Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WALTER WARFIELD.
October 10th, 1803.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, in Garrard county, about five miles from the mouth of Hickman, a

BAY HORSE,

about 14 hands high, three years old, no brands, has lately been chopped below each eye with an inch chisel for the swelled head; the said horse is mixed with grey hairs all over his body, has a lump on one of his hind legs, & one of his hind feet white—the above horse is of a low carriage, trots naturally. Whoever takes up the said horse, or secures him so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded by

JOHN DUNN.
7th October 1803. 3f

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

That on the twentieth day of August 1803, and in the twenty-eighth year of American Independence, SAMUEL WILSON of said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words to wit:—**"The Kentucky English Grammar, or New Grammatical Institute, containing a comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles, of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities."** By Samuel Wilson, Teacher of "Languages and Belles-lettres."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

THO: TUNSTALL, C.K.D.C.

THREE LETTERS

on the doctrine of

THE TRINITY,
For sale at this office.

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of **MILITARY LAND**, situate on the river Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limestone, including the mouth of Bear creek, and extending up the river 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of these tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containing 2222 acres, granted to Genl. Daniel Morgan. A large proportion of each of these tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered and timbered. The lines of survey will be shown by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs, who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the interest being paid annually.—For further information enquire of James Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in possession of a draught descriptive of the surveys, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.
Oct. 8, 1803.

The celebrated, full bred Imported Horse

BARONET,

IS on his way from New-York to this place, where he will stand next season, and be let to mares. He has perhaps won more money than any other horse ever imported from England; he won at one time the Oatland Stakes of 1900 guineas, beating 18 of the best horses in the kingdom of Great Britain, besides a number of purses. A list of his performances on the turf, together with his pedigree, will be made known on his arrival. Also the

Noted Imported full bred Hunter, HIGHFLYER,

Will come in company with him.

6c Lexington, Oct. 25, 1803.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid for apprehending my young, tall, slim, negro man TOM, about twenty years of age, with two large bright

Sorrel Horses,

And the villain or villains who have stolen them, with proof to bring them to conviction.

The horses are of the following description—One of them is an uncommonly large horse, being about five and a half feet high, and very strong made, with a hollow spot on the upper part of his shoulder blade on the mounting side, about the size of a man's hand, and known in the upper country to be the effect of the disorder that is there generally called the swainy; his mane hangs on both sides, he carries a light short switch tail that was formerly docked and has been nicked, has no natural white marks nor brand that is recollected, is a very fine draft horse, about seven years old, and walks, trots and canters remarkably well under the saddle, for a horse of his great weight.

The other horse is about five feet and an inch high, and lengthy made, has generally a film on his off eye, in which he is blind though the eye is not sunk, and has a handsome star and narrow blaze, with one of his hinder feet a little white, and one of his fore legs appears to have been formerly cut by a hobble, his withers is thin and high, on which he has the marks of old galls and is now irrefragably galled by the tree of the saddle being broken under the pommel, on which the said servant rides, with a colored horse rug under the saddle; the horse walks with an unusual swing behind and very fast and pleasant to the rider, trots long, loose and uneasily, canters tolerably well, has a well hanging mane and long switch tail, which may perhaps be newly docked, and is about ten years old, and is altogether a handsome saddle horse, and draws also well.

The aforesaid servant left Charleston, South Carolina, on the 14th September, dressed in a white negro cloth round jacket with black horn buttons and ornate facings; he took with him a brown colored tuffian round jacket and overalls, with red cloth colored facings; he was to have carried the aforesaid bright sorrel horses to my place, 19 miles from Charleston, in Goose-Creek Parish and near the bridge, and being a total stranger in all other parts of the state, the presumption is, that he must have been forced off by villain or villains, in which case, on conviction of them, the above reward will be paid, if taken out of the state, and if within the state, a reward of Two Hundred Dollars on their being delivered to me, in Charleston, No. 34, Church Street, or otherwise, Fifty Dollars for each horse, and One Hundred Dollars for the said servant, who has the little toe of one of his feet off, and is of a heavy countenance, and appears dull and slow.

John Du Pont.

Sept. 22.

THE MINUTES

OF the North District Association of Baptists, are printed, and ready for delivery at this office.

Blank Deeds,

On Parchment and Paper—for sale at this office.

Mr. Bradford,

I HAVE observed in your paper some publications on the propriety of establishing a tribunal, for the purpose of examining those gentlemen who feel a desire to practise medicine in this state, and that none be permitted to practise for emolument, before he obtains from that test of medical erudition, a diploma, or an acknowledgment of his fit qualification.

It has been a maxim with the people, in all ages, to use those exertions which were best calculated to procure them the means of happiness, and to enable them to pursue those objects which seemed most likely to attain the end. Nothing can be more desirable than ease, the contrast of disease; hence it becomes an object of primary importance for them to have able and learned physicians, on whom reliance may be placed, for the due execution of the part assigned them in such an important office, to guard and protect them, when assailed by disease, and to put into operation those necessary means which would be most likely to effect a restoration of health. None can be too cautious in choosing their physician—none can be too well served, nor can the health of any one be too soon reinstated: consequently, no physician can be too learned in his profession. We all wish for the most eminent to attend us in our sickness, and bear imposition with impatience. That such a tribunal would be proper I infer, because the people cannot be possessed of sufficient information as to the relative merits of those who are called Doctors; and that all those who have not acquired a knowledge of those radical parts of the science of medicine, which is reduced to a certainty, and upon which all their subsequent knowledge must be established, ought to be prohibited from this assumption. The people have the means of knowing the skill of a physician, either by intuition or experience. That they have not the intuitive knowledge, all will admit. They must then depend upon their neighbor for a detail of facts, in which a physician has prescribed medicine with evident good to the sick; but whenever opinions are to be formed from the exhibition of skill by a practitioner, there will be danger to be apprehended from the means employed by the pretender, and the patient sustains an irreparable injury, at the time the people gain a knowledge of the demerit of the pretender, by experience.

Whenever a person is set up to judge of the conduct of learning of another, or to decide in a matter of controversy, he ought to be possessed of erudition himself and correct knowledge of the subject controverted; otherwise he would not be qualified to give a just decision. If a man or judge does not know what is right or what is wrong, and decides without information, his acts may be right or may be wrong, and he is an improper judge. Where men judge of the merit of a physician, and do not know what constitutes a good one, they will not know whether he is entitled to confidence or not; to depend upon experience alone, would be fallacious evidence, for the most eminent are sometimes unsuccessful. A man should be possessed of medical knowledge, to render him a fit person to take charge of a fellow citizen when attacked by disease, and there are means of knowing the extent of this knowledge. Teachers of medicine, who have acquired knowledge think that every one, who intends to practise, should possess a knowledge of the fundamental principles of medicine for the safety of society. Mankind cannot be too well informed in any profession; but they may know too little to execute the duties with propriety, which always would be a good ground for prohibition.

If a man ignorantly deprives a lady of her husband, directly by medicine, or indirectly by withholding the proper means of relief, which possibly might be procured, her family feels the loss as sensibly as though it was done through malice—the injury done would be the same, although her conduct to the murderer might be different. All will acknowledge that ignorant pretenders are injurious to society—A question then arises, how is the evil to be remedied? Is it one of those evils that is so intimately connected with a greater good, that when we destroy the evil we destroy the good? No—the evil can be destroyed and the good increased. It is proven that people at large are not adequate to the task of telling who are learned in physic and who are not; and inasmuch as they have not this necessary ingredient, which is required to expose the ignorance of the pretender, they cannot be called the proper judges. The ignorance of the people in this point have caused the ignoble and illiterate pretender to be substituted for the wife and eminent for a time; but it must be acknowledged that it is shameful and prejudicial to themselves. If there be a man eminent for his skill and celebrated for his learning, who is found willing to take a part in the arduous task of administering remedies for the relief of those who may be languishing on the bed of sickness, ought he not to be patronized by the people? But how are they to know his skill and ability? They are not competent to judge of the relative merits of the candidates, for years—Here let duplicity spread he veil to hide the

acts of the ignorant; and let us bury in oblivion the remembrance of the dark period when the mountebank had full power to spread death and misery among the credulous and infatuated citizens of our country. Here honor, justice and humanity all combine to require the legislature to enact a law to compel empirics to abandon the further practice of fraud and deception, the result of which must make every virtuous and feeling mind shudder; and doubtless will induce the legislative body to yield to a rational impulse of the mind, and cause them to make such provisions as will effectually prevent an increase of the evil.

Medicus asks no more to be required of medical students, or those who come to the country to practise physic, than they have thought proper to ask of those who wish to practise law. If they have passed a law, which prohibits some from practising law on account of incapacity, they have prevented the people from making choice of a pleader at the bar; and if the people require a similar law for the purpose of preventing ignorant pretenders from practising physic, it cannot be more unconstitutional, nor limit the competition among physicians more than that caused has done among lawyers. Surely the people cannot complain that the legislature have been as careful of their health as their property, and surely it is as much valued by the generality of mankind. But, mayhap, the farmer was one of those meek ministers of justice, who was decorated with the mantle of authority in the memorable session of 1799, when the idea of men's becoming acquainted with the elements of every department of physic, before he should be allowed to practise, was ridiculed.

If a student ought to be qualified for that profession in which property is concerned, I ask the thinking part of the community whether there ought not to be a criterion or test whereby those who have the direction of our lives ought to be examined, and if they are not thought by this tribunal adequate to the task, and are rejected on account of their incapacity, does society suffer in any manner from the denial? Nor can this examination check emulation; but on the contrary promote it—the fact speaks loud for itself—in Maryland competition is not diminished nor choice controuled.

That the privilege to practise physic will be granted alone to the learned, we acknowledge; and we believe it proper that the ignorant should be excluded, in consequence of which the sum of danger to society will be diminished & the means from which we obtain good not curtailed.

The office of a physician is delicate and important. They have the lives of our fellow citizens at their disposal, and we have no means to call them to an account for their conduct. Society must feel the necessity as well as propriety of each practising physician being possessed of a knowledge of the rudiments of his profession, which can be ascertained by the examiners by questions and answers, as they are quite separate and distinct from the practice; at all times uniform and unchangeable, and the data upon which the superstructure is built, and upon which future eminence depends.

To think is to theorise; and happy is that man whose physician is the best theorist. Theory is the result of thought, and thought precedes prescription.

A PLANTER.

TREATY, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire an. 9, (30th September, 1800, relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. WHEREAS, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Idelfonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800,) between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Par-

ma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."

And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory. The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the abovementioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

ARTICLE II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ARTICLE III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

ARTICLE V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall withdraw all military posts of New-Orleans and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory: the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any fort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ARTICLE VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years,

the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

ARTICLE IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendemiaire, an. 9,) is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

ARTICLE X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

BARBE MARBOIS.
ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.
JAS. MONROE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, willing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the said cession, have authorized to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said United States, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary of the said Republic, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois; who, in virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following article, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place: the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications; this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favor, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and raise to the highest price the said stock.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs 3333—10000ths or five livres, eight sous tournois.

The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris the tenth of Floreal,

eleventh year of the French Republic, (30th April, 1803.)

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.
BARBE MARBOIS,
JAMES MONROE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date, terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations, and being desirous, in compliance with the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) to secure the payment of the sums due by France to the citizens of the United States, have respectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800) shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent. to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government.

ARTICLE II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose refund is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

ARTICLE III. The principal and interests of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the conventions signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissaries of France to those of the United States.

ARTICLE IV. It is expressly agreed that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies, for embargoes and prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention, 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year (30 September, 1800.)

ARTICLE V. The preceding articles shall apply only, first to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French Republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States: the said 5th article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandise which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving however, to such per-

sons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Article VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article, may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally and who shall have full power to examine without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureau established for this purpose by the French republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the third article.

Article VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

Article VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgement ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Article IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent, by the treasury of the United States.

Article X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaus, and co-operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureau established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and the vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the United States. The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively on every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

Article XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

Article XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year, (30th September 1800) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

Article XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris, the 10th of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.
BARBE MARBOIS.
JAS. MONROE.

THE KENTUCKY MISCELLANY,
NY,
May be had at this office.



LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 8.

On Thursday last the Eastern post rider arrived at this place, without the mail. He related, that about 8 miles on this side of Paris, a man on foot, called to him, and requested him to stop, as he wished him to do some business. The rider halted, and the man coming along side, seized the bridle with one hand, and with the other presented a pistol, and ordered him to dismount, which he refused. The villain then dropped the pistol, and pulled the rider off the horse, which he mounted, and rode about half a mile from the road, where he tied him, and where the rider found him without the mail bags. On Saturday the bags were found in a hollow log, near the place mentioned by the rider, with the strap cut, the contents emptied out, and the seals of about a dozen letters broken. The Post Master at this place, on behalf of the Post Master General, has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the perpetrator of the above crime.

Letter from the Hon. John Breckinridge to the editor, enclosing the Treaty &c. inserted in the preceding columns, but which was not received until Sunday, in consequence of the robbery of the mail.

"Washington, Friday evening,
21st October, 1803.

"SIR,
"The treaty respecting the cession of Louisiana, was agreed to in the senate yesterday evening. I have now the pleasure to inform you; and knowing as I do the public anxiety on the occasion, I beg of you to publish it as early as possible. It was ratified by the President to day, and the ratification exchanged with the French Charge des Affaires here, and will be laid before the House of Representatives to-morrow.

"I most heartily congratulate you and my country on this great event, which commences a new era in our affairs, and promises to our common country, but to the western portion of it especially, such immediate and important advantages.

With respect and esteem,
I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. BRECKINRIDGE."

On the third September, the English made an attack on Bologne; but it does not appear from their account that material damage was done on either side.

By an arrival at Baltimore in 38 days from Liverpool, accounts are received of France having declared war against Portugal, and put an army of 200,000 men in motion to effect its conquest. That England had declared war against Spain for suffering the French army to march through her territory against Portugal.

Demarara is said to have been taken by the British the 19th September, without opposition.

In the senate of the United States on the 22d ult. Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill to enable the president of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States; which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The house of representatives of the United States, have resolved unanimously to wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the National gratitude and reverence towards the memory of the undaunted and illustrious patriot, Samuel Adams.

New-Orleans.—A letter received at New-York, on Saturday from New-Orleans, dated September 24, says that a vessel had arrived there from Havana with orders to the governor not to deliver that place and Louisiana to the French or Americans, but to hold it until further orders.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 22.
Louisiana Treaty.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Harvie, his secretary:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In my communication to you, of the 17th instant, I informed you that Conventions had been entered into, with the government of France, for the cession of Louisiana to the United States. There, with the advice and consent of the Senate, having now been ratified and my ratification exchanged for that of the First Consul of France in due form, they are communicated to you for consideration in your legislative capacity. You will observe that some important conditions cannot be carried into execution, but with the aid of the legislature; and that time presses a decision on them without delay.

The ulterior provisions also suggested in the same communication, for the occupation and government of the country, will call for early attention. Such information, relative to its government, as time and distance have permitted me to obtain, will be ready to be laid before you within a few days. But as permanent arrangements for this object may require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean

while, of order and tranquility in the country, as the case may require.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Oct. 21st, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.
We have met with the following article in the London Chronicle of the 27th August. It is the first attempt which we have perceived at accounting for the visit to England of General Dumourier.

As several different reports have been circulated in consequence of General Dumourier's arrival in this country, we give the following statement as that which an intelligent correspondent observes may be relied on, and which will fully explain the cause of his visit.

During the American war, General Dumourier was commandant, or second in command at Cherbourg, in the province of Normandy. At that time an invasion of this country was a favorite object with the Government of France, and as Dumourier's military character was perfectly understood by the King, his Majesty ordered the General to devise and execute such plans as he thought most conducive to the accomplishment of the intended enterprise. The like orders were sent to many other Officers of distinguished reputation in the French army. It so happened, that Dumourier's plans and communications were preferred; but the local affairs of France, were shortly afterwards deranged, and the project of course abandoned. The papers, however, were placed in the portfolio of the King; but in the effervescence of revolutionary convulsion, these, with other State Papers, were delivered into the War Office, and there preserved. Dumourier, not conceiving these plans had escaped the fury of the multitude, gave himself no concern about them; but having received private information when in Germany, that the King's Port-Folio, together with his former plans, were absolutely in the possession of Bonaparte, and that he proposed to follow the instructions laid down by the General, respecting the invasion of England; Dumourier instantly wrote to the Duke of Orleans, who resided in London, and requested his Highness would immediately acquaint the Government here with the whole of the project.

His letter on that occasion, we understand, will be a lasting and honorable testimony of his loyalty and good sense. He very properly observed, that what he had formerly planned was done in obedience to the command of his Sovereign, and of course no apology was necessary, even at this time, for his discharging a duty imposed on him by his Master; but as he had lived to see an Usurper seize on the Throne of France, and avow his intention of invading a country where the Princes of the house of Bourbon had found an asylum in the hour of their distress, he could not be silent at such a period, but frankly and openly discovered to the government of England what he had formerly projected. This letter, we believe, was immediately shown by the Duke of Orleans to the Commander in Chief, who expressed a wish that his Highness would invite General Dumourier to this country, and under an assurance that he would be protected by Government. In consequence of this invitation, we understand the General took his departure from Germany, and arrived in London.

In February last, the British were fitting out an expedition to Port Bunder, on the Guzerat Coast, and had in contemplation the subjection of all the Northern Maharatta powers, and at that time had a large force in that country. The expedition was conducted with the greatest secrecy—news from that quarter being entirely suppressed—printers being prohibited from publishing any thing from that coast in their papers. The conquest of all India worth having, is undoubtedly their ultimate intention.

The English had also sent a large force against the king of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon, and daily expected accounts of the surrender of all his hereditary possessions.—The war was occasioned by some of the nations under the protection of the English being plundered by subjects of the King of Candy, and he refused, or at least neglected or evaded making ample restitution.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.

Capt Clark and Mr. Lewis left this place on Wednesday last, on their expedition to the Westward. We have not been enabled to ascertain what length this rout will extend, as when it was first set on foot by the President, the Louisiana country was not ceded to the United States, and it is likely it will be considerably extended—they are to receive further instructions at Kahokia. It is, however, certain that they will ascend the main branch of the Mississippi, as far as possible; and it is probable they will then direct their course to the Missouri, and ascend it. They have the iron frame of a boat, intended to be covered with skins, which can, by screws, be formed into one or four, as may best suit their purposes. About 60 men will compose the party.

CASH,
Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE.
At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington.
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

200 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the fellow who stopped the Post-rider, this morning, about 9 o'clock, three miles this side of Paris, K. and took from him

THE MAIL.

HE is supposed to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high and slender made; had on a blue cloth coat, cotton overalls and black hat.

In behalf of the Post Master General,
JOHN JORDAN JUN. P. M.
Lexington, K.
Lexington, K. Nov. 3d, 1803.

STRAYED,

From me, Two STEERS or OXEN, About the first of September, both brindle—one has the left eye out—six years old. I will give FOUR DOLLARS for the oxen, if delivered at my house at Cox's mill, on Main Elkhorn, or two for information where they are.

AMOS ANDERSON.
Nov. 3, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,
At a reduced price, in Cash and Personal Property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

45 acres, part of 60, entered by Geo. May, on the salt rock, on the waters of Licking.

250 acres, half of 500, entered by John May, around the last entry.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres, half of 433 1-2, entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered by George May, near Lydia's Mount, Entered May, 1780.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—Entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000, before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were entered.

1800 acres, part of 2000, on a fork of Hinkston, lying in the counties of Bourbon and Nicholas, and granted to Proctor and Tompkins; sold by the sheriff of Bourbon, at public sale, for the taxes due thereon, and purchased by Henry King in the year 1798.

GEO. M. BIBB.
Lexington, Nov. 3, 1803. 6w

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF
Military Land,

Of good quality,

Containing 1666 2-3 acres, on the waters of the East fork of the Little Miami, near Williamsport, State of Ohio, patented in the name of Nathaniel Terry. Two thirds of the payment will be taken in Horses, the balance in Cash, for which a considerable credit will be given. Neither Horses or Cash will be required until May next. The Land may be seen by application to Mr. William Lytle in Williamsport, Ohio, or to the subscriber in Woodford, Kentucky.

PRESTON W. BROWN.
November 8, 1803. 13w

TAKE NOTICE—I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke county, on the eighth day of December Next, at an entry of 600 acres, made in the name of Edward Wilson, and bearing date January 15th, 1783, on a T. W. No 10609, joining an entry of John Marshall's of 600 acres, made on the South of Edward Wilson's pre-emption, to join said Marshall on the South, and Benjamin Couchman on the North, and to extend East and West for quantity, lying on the waters of Howard's creek, in order to establish the line called for on the North in the entry made for Couchman in the year 1776, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law.

Edward Wilson.
November 4th, 1803.

CONVEYANCING.

WILLIAM TODD,

TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

THE Subscriber will purchase Good Inspected Crop

TOBACCO,

at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river at or below Limestone, for which he will give CASH, and MERCHANDIZE at cash price. Any person who has a considerable quantity of Tobacco for sale, may be accommodated with bills of exchange for such part of the amount as will be agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

NOTICE.

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet on the twenty-eighth day of this month, on a tract of land containing 500 acres, entered on the 18th day of May, 1780, in the name of Benedict Swope, on the waters of Licking, on a large buffalo road, leading from Flat creek to the upper Blue Lick, beginning about one mile from where the road leaves the creek, & to extend towards the Lick on both sides the road for quantity;—then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony, as to certain facts and objects, called for in said entry, and do whatever else may be proper, to perpetuate the places, objects and calls in said entry nominated, and the boundaries of the survey made by virtue of said entry, according to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, in such cases made and provided. The commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Hawkins, on said land, and adjourn from place to place, and from day to day, if necessary, until the business is completed.

Jacob Swope.
November 3d, 1803. 43w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, by the
Grofs, Dozen or Single, the

Kentucky Almanac,

For the year

1804;

Containing, besides the Astronomical calculations, &c.

Hints to market women.

The blind guides who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Account of Mantaccini, the famous charlatan of Paris.

An extraordinary story of a friar and Highwayman.

A new and valuable styptic, which will stop bleeding, even of the greatest blood vessels.

Recipe for a tough.

The Herculean Cup.

The way to grow rich.

Advice to the married.

The worm of the mill: an allegory.

The coquette reproved.

The Chinese method of rendering

muffin, filks, &c. water proof, without

injuring the texture of the cloth, or da-

ming the most brilliant colors.

An Indian tradition of the manner in

which the island of Nantucket was for-

med.

Account of an extraordinary memory.

Fatal effects of gambling.

Anecdote of Gen. Smith.

A Yankee retort.

Rates of postage.

List of the officers of government.

Table of the value of the gold coins

of England, Portugal, France and Spain,

of their present standard in dollars and

cents, according to an act of Congress

regulating foreign coins, passed the 9th

day of February 1793, from one grain

to 200 ounces.

Table of interest at 6 per cent. from

one week to 12 months and from one

shilling to £1000, and from 10 cents to

1000 dollars.

List of roads.

—

The calculations for the Kentucky

Almanac, are not copied from one made

for a different meridian; but were made

in, and for the meridian of Kentucky.

The calculator has been aided by a series

of astronomical observations of more

than 20 years in Kentucky, which has

enabled him to ascertain with precision

the meridional difference between Ken-

tucky and the observatory at Greenwich,

for which the tables in general use were

made.

—

TO BE SOLD,

AN Interest of 6000 acres, part of

a tract of LAND, situate between the

North and Middle fork of Kentucky,

located in Thomas Franklin's name, late

of Philadelphia, and surveyed by Tho-

mas Mendinghall of said city.

530 acres, situate in the Illinois grant,

North-Western Territory; 'tis said to

be as good as any lot in said grant—ti-

tle indisputable.

300 acres, part of an old Military

right; good second rate land; some of

it clear, on which are convenient wood-

en cabins—situate in Jefferson coun-

ty, near David Steele's mill—title indis-

putable. Am desirous to sell the above

lands cheap, and now live on the last

mentioned premises.

THOMAS STEELE.



The following is a specimen of a new translation of select odes from Anacreon, by the rev. Hercules Tonge. His translation softens the licentious passages more than is done in that by Mr. Moore.

TO A PAINTER.

MASTER of the rosy art,
Try thy pleasing friendly part:
Paint my beauty all divine;
Color you, and I'll design.
Make her tresses easy lie,
Softly touch'd, and black the dye.
If your tint so far prevails,
Paint them breathing od'rous gales.
Next, her forehead, smooth and fair;
Gently raise beneath her hair.
Form a brow on either side;
Mix them not, nor yet divide;
Let no eye distinctly see
Where they part, or where agree.
Then her eye-lash must arise
Black and circling o'er her eyes.
Now her eyes your hand require;
Paint them sparkling as the fire,
Awful as the queen of arms,
Lively as the queen of charms.
Next attempt her cheeks and nose;
Blend the fairness through the rose;
Then her lips' persuasive grace,
Softly curving an embrace.
Let a thousand graces deck
All her Parian-marble neck.
Painter, now, to close the rest,
Form a purple, slender vest,
Clear, pellucid, that her skin,
Half observ'd shall lie within;
Prying fancy thus may know,
Wonderous beauties are below.
Hold! enough! I see the fair;
All her charms confess'd appear!
Such the work in every feature,
Voice would make it real nature.

DIVERSITY.

THE TWO JEWS.

(From a late London Paper.)
TWO old Jews, who go about the streets dealing in old clothes, passing by a gentleman's stable, were so fascinated by a couple of jackets, belonging to two postillions, that they could not resist the temptation of adding them to their stock in trade. While they were secreting their prize, the two owners returned from a public house, where they had been drinking a pot of porter, and saw the transaction. They rushed out, seized the Israelites, locked them up in the stable, and went in quest of certain things which promised better sport than a prosecution. They then returned, tied the Jews face to face, and matting together their own beards, smeared them with warm shoe-makers wax. As soon as the wax was cooled, and a sufficient number of spectators gathered together to view this fraternal Jewish hug, the postillions, at intervals, applied a few pinches of strong snuff, which caused such a concussion of noses, and such sneezing and sputtering in each others faces, that while it inflicted the severest punishment on the thieves, the spectators were highly pleased with this spectacle of distributive justice.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by an order of the county court of Fayette, on Friday the 25th day of November next, and adjourn from day to day until the business is completed, at Thompson's mill in the said county, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, and thence proceed to the place where a walnut tree stood marked RT, the beginning of an entry of 1000 acres made on a treasury warrant, in the name of Robert Thompson, October 10th, 1780, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, about six miles below Lexington, and half a mile South of the creek, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting the said beginning, and such other calls of the said entry as may then be deemed necessary, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made & provided.
Jacob M'Connothy.
October 24th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Standing Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania University, are requested to meet in Lexington, on Thursday the 3d of November next, to appoint a Teacher of Languages for the ensuing half year.

By order of the Committee.
R. PATTERSON Chm.
Lexington, Oct. 24th, 1803.

CASH,
Will be given for
GOOD BARLEY.
Delivered at my Brew House in Lexington.
GEORGE A. WEBER,
Baker & Brewer.
Oct. 29, 1803.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than threetimes as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,
WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO,
At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.
September 27, 1803

For Sale,
THAT VALUABLE FARM,
OR TRACT OF LAND,
On which I now live, formerly occupied by the Reverend David Rice, containing 509 acres, in the county of Mercer, near Danville—it is in good repair, and in complete farming order; it is as well watered as any tract of land of its size in the state. There is on said farm, a good Dwelling House; Kitchen, Barn, Stables & other out Houses.
Likewise, a large Stone Distillery, a good bearing Apple and Peach Orchard, with sundry other valuable properties, not necessary to mention, as any person wishing to purchase, will view the premises, and judge for themselves. The title is indisputable—For terms of sale apply to the subscriber.
EDW. WORTHINGTON.
Oct. 4, 1803. *2m

TO BE SOLD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court in a suit in chancery, wherein Wilton Cary Nicholas, was complainant, & James Morrison and Joseph H. Daveils, executors of the last will and testament of George Nicholas deceased, were defendants, The following real and personal property will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the places and times herein afterwards mentioned, to wit—All the interest of which George Nicholas died seized and possessed, and which is now vested in the said James Morrison, and Joseph H. Daveils, under the will of the said George Nicholas, deceased, of and to the Bourbon Furnace, Forge, & the Lands thereunto belonging, and the Lands held by him as a member of the United Iron Company, at the Bourbon Furnace, on the 21st day of November next, the sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until the said property is sold.
Two tracts of land, lying and being on the waters of Eagle creek, containing twenty thousand acres, which were granted to the said George Nicholas by Patent, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1788, and sundry Slaves, the property of the late George Nicholas, which were comprised in a mortgage executed by the said George Nicholas, to Wilton Miles Cary, and since mortgaged to Wilton Cary Nicholas, at the Court-House door, in Lexington, on the 28th day of November next.
And some other personal property comprised in the said mortgages, at the house of Mrs. Nicholas, in Lexington, on the 29th day of November next.
The sales at the Court House door, in Lexington, and at Mrs. Nicholas's house, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until sold. The whole of the said property will be sold, or so much as will raise the sum of £3086 14 1 1-4, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, from the 1st day of January 1798, to the time of sale.
Wilton Payne,
James Boyd,
John M'Intire,
Thomas Bodley,
John Bradford &
Thomas Hart jun. } Com'rs.
Oct. 25, 1803.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings,

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted, Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps, Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Calicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen, Plain & Figured Cambric Mullins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities, Book and Coarse Mullins,

Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers, Loaf Sugar and Coffee,

London Particular, Madeira and Teneriffe } Wines,
Pepper, Chodolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs, Queens' Glafs & China Wares,

Knives and Forks assorted, Best Millington Crowley Steel, Copper and Tin,

Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws, 6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2d. & 3d. Clout Nails,

Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

WANTED.

A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.
Sep. 20, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD
Have removed their
STORE
To the House formerly occupied by Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER.
July 26th, 1803.

MADISON COUNTY, &c.

September Term, 1803.
Joshua Dillingham, compl't.
against
Alexander Carns and Willis Watkins, def'ts.

In Chancery.
THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being inhabitants of this state; on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for three months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, another set up at the court-house door of this county, and that a third be published at the Baptist stone meeting-house on Otter creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

*12/ A Copy, Teste
WILL. IRVINE, C. M. C.

ON the fifteenth day of November next, commissioners will meet at my house, in Montgomery county, and continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony, to establish the improvement called for in an entry of 1000 acres of land made in the name of William Farrow, on Grassly Lick, and to do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.
William Farrow,
att'ny in fact for
William Farrow.
Oct. 21, 1803.

A CAUTION.

Whereas some time in the months of March or April last, I assigned to a certain Henry Bush, of Fayette county, one half of a bond given by Peter Evans sen. of Madison county to me, for 1000 acres of land, with a special warranty, lying in Madison county, on the South Fork of the Kentucky river, being part of his claim of John Fowler's claims on said South Fork—Now this is to forewarn any person or persons whatever against taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to be answerable to him or his assigns.—But I am always ready to comply with my contract with the said Henry Bush.
Belain Posey Evans.
Oct. 25, 1803.

WILLIAM WEST,
Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glafs and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hard Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery. In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bocoa } TEAS, FRESH.

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and Old Teneriffe } WINES.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

FISH,
Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels, Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards, Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Scythes, Brushes of various kinds, Nankeens, Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,
With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linnen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Mullins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloib, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersailles Jacketing, Womens' and Childrens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

FOR RENT.

From one to ten years,
A PLANTATION,
OF 120 acres, in repair, 4 miles from George Town, Scott county—Prime advantages as to orchards, wood, water, fencing, housing and neighborhood mills. For terms apply to the owner in Shelby, or Gen. Henry, near the premises.
MATTHEWS FLOURNOY.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
The sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Crofs-streets, Lexington.
September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose.
H. C.

Taken up by Henry Moore, a dark Sorrel Stallion, about 16 hands high, four years old last spring, a star and snip, shod all round; appraised at 47l. 10s. August 27th 1803.

R. HICKMAN.

Commissioners appointed by the county court of Madison, will meet at the dwelling house of Andrew Bogie, on Silver creek, on the twenty-eighth day of December next, and continue from day to day until the business is completed, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting the special calls of an entry of three hundred acres of land, entered in the name of John Kennedy, below the mouth of the Long Branch, to include a large flat of cane land, a large spring in the bank of the creek, and a walnut tree marked IK, and do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeable to law.
Andrew Bogie.
October 28, 1803.

AKEN up by David Rice, living in the county of Jefferson, on the waters of South Elkhorn, within one mile of Higbee's mill, a

SORREL HORSE,

three years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a star and long snip, some saddle spots, neither branded or docked—appraised by Michael Rice and Gabriel Lewis, to 30 dollars—Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1803.

Gabl. Maddison, j. p.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorvorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Kentucky,
January 14th, 1803.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Lincoln circuit court, at their September term, one thousand eight hundred and three, I will proceed to sell, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1803, the tract of LAND, called and known by the name of English's station, lying in Lincoln county, on Dick's river, and bounded agreeable to and by the calls contained in a deed of conveyance from Lucas Sullivan to Spencer Griffan, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1799.

Also, the tract of LAND whereon Geo. Noaks now lives, and lying near to the above described land, it being the land bounded by the courses given in a deed of conveyance from Edward West, of Lexington, to Spencer Griffan, for 200 acres, more or less, bearing date the first day of June, 1798. The sale will be held on the lands. I will also proceed to sell, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1804, at the court-house of Lincoln county, in the town of Stanford, being court day, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit:—200 acres, lying in the county of Hardin, on the waters of Rough creek, and bounded by the courses given in a deed of conveyance from Robert Dobson to Spencer Griffan, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1798.—2200 acres, situate on Brush creek, it being the remaining part, not yet sold, of a tract of Land sold by James Cravens to Spencer Griffan, as appears by a deed of conveyance, recorded in the Danville District court—626 acres, situate on Richland creek, to include Linam's lick, Knox county, being a part of the tract of seven hundred and fifty acres, which Spencer Griffan bought of Thomas Carnel, attorney in fact for John Harvey. The above mentioned lands being those which are contained in a deed of mortgage from Spencer Griffan to Joseph F. Lewis and Nathan Huston, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1799; and will be sold for ready money, or so much of them as will be sufficient to satisfy the sum of 350l. with six per cent. interest thereon, from the 1st day of October, 1799, till paid. Also 4l. 12s. 6d. and also the sum of 153l. with six per cent. interest thereon, from the 20th day of July, 1799, till paid. The before mentioned sums being the amount of a judgment and decree which Joseph F. Lewis and Nathan Huston, complainants in a suit in chancery, against Spencer Griffan defendant, recovered in the Lincoln circuit court, at their September term, 1803 together with all legal costs arising thereon to the said complainants in prosecuting their suit.

N. HUSTON,
Commissioner.

October 21st, 1803.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING, And MANIFESTS, For sale at this Office.